

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY
DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE PRETENDER OF CHISELHURST.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It was two or three years ago that Garibaldi, in one of those fervid poems which make us wonder where the true field of the rarely gifted genius lies—whether as orator or soldier or poet—said of Louis Napoleon, that the time would come when men might be permitted to pity him; until then it was our duty to hate him. The world has been waiting anxiously for that day, and thus far with immediate prospect of fruition. He will not allow us the luxury of ceasing to regard him as a noxious and dangerous thing. It has seemed, several times in the course of the last year, as if the day were at hand when we might lay aside our attitude of hostility to him, and begin to contemplate that character of the elderly citizen, the fond husband and devoted father, the somewhat stupid and homesick, but on the whole, well-meaning bonaparte, which, we are convinced, lies latent somewhere in the possibilities of M. Bonaparte's life. His worst faults have been those of the false position into which the accident of his mother's husband's name has forced him. Without a particle of the Corsican fire and ambition, he has felt that, because he was christened Napoleon, he must straddle along in the vast foot-prints of the great Italian. Unlike the bird of Andersen's story, he is an Ugly Duck, whose life has been rendered wretched by the circumstance of having been born in an eagle's nest. This supposed necessity of doing something worthy of his name led him into the grotesque follies of Strasburg and Boulogne, and tormented his idle exile in London and New Jersey. After the blind worship of a name had raised him from his contemptible obscurity to the chair of the Presidency, this torturing gad-fly of Napoleonic tradition made him the tool of the other audacious and needy gamblers who were willing to risk their nothing against the chances of a vast and dazzling success. That the game succeeded was simply the consequence of the time at which it was attempted. France was thoroughly exhausted by its three long years of revolutionary effort, and an honest man in the Presidency would have made the republic as permanent as the empire became. The fatal error of the French was not in accepting the coup d'état, but in the thoughtless levity with which they gave the keys of the commonwealth to a servant of whom they knew nothing, and who proved a thief.

During his long and superficially prosperous reign it was natural that the resentment of the honest world should elevate him into a sort of dignity which never properly belonged to him. What careful observers, dazzled by the blinding of the new and showy throne, called his success was simply the result of the general industry and genius of France. There was the same apparent prosperity under Louis Philippe, and he was as little the cause of it as Bonaparte was after him. If there was an added life and movement in certain directions, it was because the English contagion of railroad building had invaded France, and Morse had taught the world the use of the telegraph. Paris was torn down and built up again by that king of the gnomes, Baron Haussmann, loading the city with debt and overcrowding its streets with those eleventh-century who have since overturned the throne. But the sarcastic King of Paris used to say that his imperial master never touched a plan without leaving a blunder on it. He used generally to treat the angust suggestions of the uneasy meddler with contempt, saving all wounds of dignity by assignments of eligible corner-lots to Louis and his mother. But to the unthinking tourist, and to those foreigners whose minds are so constituted that they can see but one person in an era, the dreamy and listless pretender of the Tuileries seemed to be doing everything which the forty millions of Frenchmen wrought in twenty years.

He sorely strained his own powers of illusion once or twice. The fiasco of the Crimea and of Italy were sufficiently obscured by the smoke of burnt gunpowder to hide his inability from the people at large; but the diplomacy which culminated with Sadowa, and whose aftermath was seen in the retreat from Luxemburg, began to open many most suspicious eyes. He seemed to feel last year that he was growing to be but an indifferent Sphinx; there were signs of his people guessing his riddle, and so, on the most frivolous pretext which the history of diplomacy records, he rushed into the most unequal fight ever seen in the history of wars.

It seemed all the way from Weisssemburg to Chiselhurst that the time set by Garibaldi for the beginning was come. Nothing was ever seen more forlorn than that comedy of the victory of Saarbrück followed by the rout of Worth. It was enough to move the stoniest heart to hear of him sauntering about among the sutlers, saying mournfully, "Von m'a trompé," still, when he had no more thought of fighting than his boy had, crooning the old Napoleonic phrases about the tête d'armée; and at last surrendering when all about him begged him to ride with them through the thin line of the enemy. There was a noise of the jostling of rifles, and every feeling heart when he was safe at Wilhelmshöhe, free from the wearing responsibilities of policy and war. Those were happy days. The Kaiser's cook was with him, and the sharp Castilian accent of his spirited spouse was away. In the words of Mr. Whitman, "he loafed and invited his soul." Sometimes he roused himself and made little speeches disparaging the republic; but this gentle exercise rather aided digestion. He had "a good time" at William's Heights, and we felt a sort of sympathy with him in those days. We heard of his expanding waistband with the joy of the just over the wicked that have ceased from troubling.

But now he has gotten to England, and the Empress is with him, and his little court surrounds him, and they have kindled the flame of ambition again in his peaceful breast, and will not let him alone. He is full of plots and plans, vague as the smoke of his cigarette, wild as the dreams of his early dangerous days. France has suffered too bitterly through him to go back to him of her own will. Only through a corrupted army it is probable that he could again attain a dishonored throne. And in this case, he could never again represent the cause of order. His return to France would open another dismal era of agitation and intrigue. But it seems a necessity of his present life to be a pretender. He is the hooded hawk whom the courtier fowls rely on to strike the hunted quarry of France. As long as his name is supposed to represent any shred of prestige, so long will it be the rallying point of the aristocratic hordes whom Paris swept from the Tuileries

on the fourth of September. We should have to think of France worse things than her bitterest enemies have ever said, if we thought her in serious danger from a conspiracy so ignoble.

ONLY IN FUN.

From the N. Y. Times.

One natural consequence of the attention which we have called to Jeff Davis' treasonable harangues is that the Democratic party begins to repudiate him. Not being quite bereft of their senses, the leaders see plainly that a platform constructed by Jeff Davis will never win a Presidential election. So the Democratic papers are engaged in that well-known process, which is described in homely language as "pulling the wool over our eyes." We need not mind what Davis says—so we are assured. He does not mean it; it is only his "way" of talking; and even if he did mean what he says, nobody pays any attention to him. He is only one man, he is a little "cracked," etc., etc. These tactics will remind many people of the line taken by the burglar when he is caught at his work. He has a crowbar, a jimmy, and skeleton-keys on his person, it is true, but they are not intended for felonious purposes. The crowbar is in reality his toothpick, and the keys are only meant to wind up his watch and open his wife's piano.

Before the public were aroused to the importance of this new stupping trip of Jeff Davis, no Democratic paper condemned his speeches. Everywhere in the South he was received with bands of music, processions, and other indications of popularity. Young ladies insisted upon kissing him, and old gentlemen called him "their President." What is the good of denying these facts? They stand upon record in Southern papers. We have not misrepresented them in any way—we tell the tale exactly as it is told, with every symptom of pride, in the Southern journals. The Columbia (S. C.) *Phoenix* informs us that when Mr. Davis was called upon to address his friends "he could but speak the honest sentiments of his heart." Just so—that is what we have pointed out. Then the *Phoenix* goes on:—"His views may not be agreeable to some people." We do not mind admitting that they are not agreeable to us, and there are a good many more in this part of the country who feel much about the same as we do on the subject. The course adopted by the Southern Democrats, and their sympathizers hereabouts, is as mean as it is dishonest. The moment the opinions they put forth are criticized in plain terms, they cry out, "You are trying to make political capital out of us. You do not quote the context of Jeff Davis' speeches." We say that both these pleas are evasive. The quotations we have made in these columns from Jeff Davis' speeches do not admit of being explained away, and in our news columns we have printed the speeches *unabridged*. There they were for anybody to read at full length. What an absurdity, then, it is for any journal to pretend that the "context" could alter the meaning of the particular passages we have quoted in leading articles. It is equally nonsensical to pretend that anybody would make political capital out of Jeff Davis. We would all much rather be without the kind of "capital" which he offers to our notice. But it is very important that the people should not be in the dark with regard to the sentiment existing at the South. Is it not a fact that Jeff Davis has produced more effect on Southerners by his speeches, and brought out their sympathies more strongly, than any other man who has gone among them for years past? Of course, the Democrats will try to persuade the public that this means nothing—what else is there left for them to do? They dare not take their cue from the South, and so they try to hoodwink the people about the real state of affairs there. Let us see whether they can invent a policy which their Southern friends will be willing to adopt. That will be the best test, and when they come to face it they will see, if they fail to do so now, what a difficult game they have to play. The Republicans will win, because they need not try to please traitors on the one hand and bamboozle true citizens on the other—and we see the ridiculous candidates who are at present being trotted out for the Presidency, we are confirmed in the opinion we have always held that they will win with General Grant at their head.

CHEVY SLYME IN CHICAGO.

From the N. Y. World.

"All men of genius," remarked Mr. Montague Tynge, "have their peculiarities. It is the peculiarity of my friend Chevy Slyme to be always around the corner." Whatever trivial points of difference there may be between the unregenerate Mr. Slyme and the Reverend Mr. Tynge, Junior, the peculiarity which the eye of friendship discerned and the tongue of friendship proclaimed to be the essential characteristic of the former, the eye of kindly contemplation perceptive to be the essential characteristic of the latter also. Mr. Tynge, Junior, is always around the corner. If there are any ritualistic sensibilities to be irritated to anguish and despair, or any episcopal corns to be trodden on with particular violence, the amiable Mr. Tynge, bidding his time around the corner of the sanctuary, invariably appears in season to perform this congenial and philanthropic function. Wherever two or three gallons of hot water are gathered together there is Tynge, Junior, in the midst of them. Having frightened the startled souls through the thin line of the enemy. There was a noise of the jostling of rifles, and every feeling heart when he was safe at Wilhelmshöhe, free from the wearing responsibilities of policy and war. Those were happy days. The Kaiser's cook was with him, and the sharp Castilian accent of his spirited spouse was away. In the words of Mr. Whitman, "he loafed and invited his soul." Sometimes he roused himself and made little speeches disparaging the republic; but this gentle exercise rather aided digestion. He had "a good time" at William's Heights, and we felt a sort of sympathy with him in those days. We heard of his expanding waistband with the joy of the just over the wicked that have ceased from troubling.

But now he has gotten to England, and the Empress is with him, and his little court surrounds him, and they have kindled the flame of ambition again in his peaceful breast, and will not let him alone. He is full of plots and plans, vague as the smoke of his cigarette, wild as the dreams of his early dangerous days. France has suffered too bitterly through him to go back to him of her own will. Only through a corrupted army it is probable that he could again attain a dishonored throne. And in this case, he could never again represent the cause of order. His return to France would open another dismal era of agitation and intrigue. But it seems a necessity of his present life to be a pretender. He is the hooded hawk whom the courtier fowls rely on to strike the hunted quarry of France. As long as his name is supposed to represent any shred of prestige, so long will it be the rallying point of the aristocratic hordes whom Paris swept from the Tuileries

of his Church, and to make a little sensation. And when these additionally arrived to the altitudes of a formal episcopal prohibition to preach in the pulpit in which Mr. Cheney had invited him to preach the temptation became irresistible. Accordingly he preached, or as some slave to grammatical analogy has insisted that we should rather put it, he "praught." He told his hearers that the Church had no business to constrain "the individual conscience" of any one of its clergymen "illuminated by the word of God, and the liberty of the Christian in his relations to the Lord;" he violently intimated that Bishop Whitehouse was "Anti-Christ," and that excommunication from the Episcopal Church was about the best stick of tick that could befall one of its clergymen.

Now all this may be true. At least it is not the business of a secular journal to discuss its truth. But why, then, upon the showing of Mr. Tynge, Junior, does he not leave the ministry of a Church for which he entertains such a contempt, and which has intimated to the person whose cause he is pleading against its entire willingness to part with him? It is certain that neither the Episcopal Church nor any other Church allows to its clergymen perfect "liberty of conscience," but this is liberty by demanding of the while that they are in its ministry their adherence to its doctrines and their conformity with its rites and usages. When a clergyman finds that his conscience will not permit him to inculcate its doctrines or administer its rites, the plain and honest course for him is to leave it. The dishonest course is to remain and take its wages while refusing to do its work. And the contemptible course is to seize every chance to attack it from within, and continually to brandish the red flag of theological radicalism for the express purpose of eliciting the papal or infirmating the episcopal bull.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE skeptical of the efficacy of HELMOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 53 Cent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
532m
Treasurer.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no more reliable and efficacious agent for this purpose than HELMOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap purgatives—as they are composed of calomel or mercury, and carefully prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, which will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 53 Cent.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
530ft
No. 115 MARKET ST., General Agent.

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLI- cations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse and lumpy, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful Appearance, purge the system thoroughly with HELMOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the Great Purifier, and use HELMOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, catenals, prepared by inexperienced persons, and intended in wooden boxes—these will destroy either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 53 Cent.

BATCHelor's HAIR DYE—THIS SPLEN- did Hair Dye is the only one which is both true and perfect. Dye, Hairness—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous blots—"Does not irritate, does not require frequent use, does not require the use of any other preparation." Leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

HELMOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the Great Purifier, which have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy, and are perfectly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 53 Cent.

FILES—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Files, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of incurable cases without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH ST., between Chestnut and Locust.

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable, and being always and perfectly reliable. "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new, fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 53 Cent.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 313 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, and to the use of the latest and best instruments. He is a native of New York, and has been in the city of Philadelphia, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 112m

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 215 S. ELEVENTH ST., between Locust and Chestnut. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock.

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPART- ment, No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET.
At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils, the City Engineer and Boiler Inspector, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler without a valid certificate of inspection, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The said approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requiring the endorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.

WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVING, Jr.,
Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871.

INSURANCE.
Life Insurance Policies

Secured from Forfeiture

BY A LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

AQUILA HAINES, of Philadelphia, Pa., insured September 21, 1865, under Policy No. 11,310, for \$5,000, giving one-third loan note, and paying semi-annually. He failed to pay the premium due March 11, 1869. He died August 5, 1869, FIVE MONTHS after failure of payment. The whole amount of the Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid at the Pennsylvania Office, SIXTH and WALNUT STS., Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1869.

Nineteenth Annual Statement

OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Massachusetts Mutual

Life Insurance Company
OF SPRINGFIELD,

MASSACHUSETTS.

CALEB RICE, President.
CHAS. MCLEAN KNOX, Secretary.
JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary.
GEORGE JUNKIN, Solicitor in Philadelphia.

DIRECTORS IN PHILADELPHIA.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, D. C. WHARTON,
Attorney to accept service in Pennsylvania.
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL.

First Capital stock, nothing. Company purely mutual. Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.
The value, as nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the company..... \$97,000-00
Cash on hand..... 5,681-25
Cash in banks, specifying the banks..... 12,487-95
First National Bank, Springfield..... 17,104-15
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission..... 46,700-23
Accrued interest on bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien in real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing..... 1,238,009-63
Value, Market Value.

Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value.—
464 shares of New York and Massachusetts Nat. Bank Stock..... \$46,400
U. S. Bonds 1861, 68; 1868, 5-20; 1868, 5-20; 1874, 5-20..... 238,700
Amount of cash premiums received..... 74,000
10,764 shares of Railroad stocks and bonds..... 176,400
181,275
\$555,500
\$506,800
Amt. loaned, on them.

Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans..... \$93,400 \$115,180
Interest on investments due and unpaid..... 3,000-00
Unpaid premium in course of collection..... 52,754-92
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value.—
Premiums not secured by value of policies..... 769,992-63
Loans on personal securities..... 54,394-25
Loans on policies..... 1,517-62
Amount of cash premiums received..... 220,822-86
Deferred dividends..... 171,713-36
Obligations due the year adjusted but not due, less \$10,000 retained..... 61,500-00
Amount of losses reported by the company but not acted upon..... 18,000-00
Amount of losses recouped by the Company..... 29,500-00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid..... 80,543-68
Amount required to safely reimburse all outstanding risks combined at 4 per cent..... \$61,283-76
Amount of cash premiums received..... \$53,989-75
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums..... 310,641-98
Interest received from investments..... 170,849-00
Amount of losses paid during the year..... 297,300-00
Amount paid and owing for insurance premiums..... 1,761-03
Amount of dividends declared during the year..... 158,971-92
Amount of dividends paid..... 151,143-39
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and salaries paid to agents and officers of the company..... 227,344-65
Amount of taxes paid by the company..... 8,322-91
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures..... 148,563-27

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.—
Be it remembered that on this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871, before the subscriber, a Notary Public for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of \$3,419,908-75. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annual statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871.
STEPHEN S. BENTLEY,
Notary Public.

Forster S. Dennis, of New Bedford, Mass., insured March 2, 1863, under Policy No. 6913, for \$500, giving one-third loan note, and paying quarterly. He died September 9, 1867. He died September 9, 1867, fifteen months after the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less unpaid premiums, was promptly paid under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law.

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent for Pennsylvania.
GEORGE H. WILKINSON,
General Agent Eastern Penna. and New Jersey.
OFFICES, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and WALNUT STS., Philadelphia.

ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner in Philadelphia.
639 market

INSURANCE.
Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000
ASSETS JANUARY 1 1871 \$3,050,536

Receipts of "70.....\$9,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.....127,000
.....\$9,223,154

Losses paid in 1870.....\$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.....\$384,900
United States Government Loans.....325,933
Pennsylvania State Loans.....169,310
Philadelphia City Loans.....200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.....225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.....368,965
Cash in Bank.....251,045
Loans on Collateral Security.....31,434
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (30 sh's Stock).....4,900-00
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission.....52,801
Real estate, Office of the Company.....30,000
\$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. R. & J. W. N. SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES, WILLIAM H. HARRIS,
JOHN A. BROWN, EDW. S. CLARK,
CHARLES TAYLOR, T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMOROS WHITE, ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WEAH, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON, OLIVERT A. GRISCOM,
GEORGE L. HARRISON, WILLIAM BROOKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, \$3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....\$500,000-00
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS, 2,587,452'35

INCOME FOR 1871.....\$1,800,000
LOSSES PAID IN 1870.....\$179,881-70

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
\$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all Invested in solid securities (over \$2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all subject to being sold or taken for insurance effects. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms also issued. Policies are issued on the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Pittier,
Samuel G. Jones, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William H. Harris,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson,
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, President.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED
MARCH 27, 1829.
FIRE INSURANCE
No. 54 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, \$1,705,319-07
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.
Bonds and Mortgages.....\$1,546,967-92
Ground Rents.....20,883-50
Real Estate.....55,229-70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds.....45,000-00
Cash on hand.....24,440-92
.....\$1,705,319-07

DIRECTORS.
William H. Hamilton, Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow, Robert Shoemaker,
George H. Brown, James Armstrong,
Joseph R. Lyndall, M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Oost, Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk, Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARKS, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
Incorporated 1826—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT STREET, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on Liberty Bonds, and on the Rents of Buildings, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hanchurst, Henry Leavitt,
Thomas Robins, J. Gilliamson Fell,
John Deveraux, Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Conly,
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).....\$200,000-00
CASH ASSETS, December 31, 1870.....600,888-00

DIRECTORS.
F. Hatchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Malbro Frasier, James L. Chagnon,
Benjamin T. Trelick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James M. Arden,
P. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISSE, Secretary.
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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 CHESTNUT STREET.
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Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

1,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money).....\$338,